

# A NEW COMBINATION IN MEXICAN MANDEVILLA (APOCYNACEAE)

JUSTIN WILLIAMS

Department of Botany  
University of Texas  
Austin, TX 78713, U.S.A.

## ABSTRACT

In preparation for a forthcoming treatment of the Apocynaceae of Mexico, it was discovered that *Echites bolosericea* of Sessé & Moç. has priority over the species *Mandevilla sertuligera* Woodson and *M. syriax* Woodson, accordingly *Mandevilla bolosericea* (Sessé & Moç.) J.K. Williams comb. nov. is here proposed.

## RESUMEN

En la preparación de un próximo tratamiento de las Apocynaceae de México, se descubrió que *Echites bolosericea* Sessé & Moç. tiene prioridad sobre *Mandevilla sertuligera* Woodson y *M. syriax* Woodson, como consecuencia se propone *Mandevilla bolosericea* (Sessé & Moç.) J.K. Williams comb. nov.

**Mandevilla bolosericea** (Sessé & Moç.) J.K. Williams, comb. nov. BASIONYM:

*Echites bolosericea* Sessé & Moç., Fl. Mex. (ed. 2) 45. 1894. TYPE: MEXICO. MICHOACAN: "Ahuualulci sylvis," Oct 1787-1795, Sessé & Moç. 5073 (HOLOTYPE: MA!; ISOTYPE: F!).

*Mandevilla syriax* Woodson, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 19:53. 1932. TYPE: MEXICO. JALISCO: barranca of Tequila, 8 Oct 1893, Pringle 5422 (HOLOTYPE: MO n.v.).

*Mandevilla sertuligera* Woodson, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 19:383. 1932. TYPE: MEXICO. MICHOACAN: rocky hills, Coru Station, 23 Jan 1907, Pringle 13890 (HOLOTYPE: US!).

Representative specimens. MEXICO. JALISCO: baranca near Guadalajara, Jun 1886, Palmer 98 (US). MEXICO: San Lucas, district Temascaltepec, 28 Nov 1933, Hinton 5274 (US); San Lucas, district Temascaltepec, 26 Dec 1933, Hinton 7176 (US); Dist. Temascaltepec, Volcan, 1410 m, 9 Aug 1932, Hinton 1295 (US). MICHOACAN: rock-fields, Coru Station, 15 Oct 1904, Pringle 13106 (TEX, US-2 specimens). MORELOS: lava beds near Cuernavaca, 500 ft, 23 Jun 1896, Pringle 6329 (US). OAXACA: 5 km E of Tamazulapan, road to Chilapa, district of Teposcolula, 1800 m, 7 Jun 1985, Mendoza et al. 1467 (NY).

Sessé and Moç. (1887, 1894) described 19 species of *Echites* and the types for a majority of these names have not been located. In preparation of a forthcoming treatment of the Apocynaceae of Mexico, the author studied the collections of "*Echites*" of Sessé and Moç. during July 1995 at the Madrid herbarium (MA), and from material borrowed from the Field Museum (F) during December 1996 in order to locate and observe the types of their *Echites* species. These observations revealed the following novelty.

The type of the species *Echites bolosericea* Sessé and Moç. has up until now



FIG. 1. Holotype of *Echites holosericea* Sessé & Mocq.

not been formally identified and presented. The typification of *E. holosericea* has been made difficult because there are no specimens so labeled among the Sessé and Moçinho collections at F or MA. Many of the posthumously-published species names of Sessé and Moçinho are not the same ones that are written on the specimen labels (Fuertes & Fryxell 1993). Sessé and Moçinho (1894) described the species as having opposite subcordate leaves with rusty red-white tomentum covering all parts of the plant and white flowers with a hairy tube arranged in a compact raceme. Only one specimen (Fig. 1) in the Sessé and Moçinho collections matches this description. This specimen was labeled by them as "*Echites tubulosa* N". The name *E. tubulosa* was never validly published by them, however, the letter "N" after the name indicates Sessé and Moçinho considered this specimen to be a new species (Fuertes & Fryxell, 1993). Since only one specimen matches the description of *Echites holosericea* and has a letter "N" on the label it is considered here to be the holotype of *E. holosericea*.

In 1936, while the Sessé and Moçinho collections were on loan to F (McVaugh 1980), the specimen discussed above was identified by Woodson as *Mandevilla sertuligera* Woodson. This identification was later confirmed by the present author. With the presentation of the above type it becomes evident that the of Sessé and Moçinho name has priority over Woodson's. A new combination is thus required and is accordingly made above.

The closest relative of *Mandevilla holosericea* is believed to be *M. syrinx* Woodson. The two species appear to have a close resemblance to one another. Indeed, there are two sheets of the same collection (Pringle 13106, US) that Woodson annotated differently, one sheet he annotated *M. sertuligera* and the other *M. syrinx*. Woodson (1938) keyed *M. sertuligera* apart from *M. syrinx* by its corymbose inflorescence (vs. racemose) and sepals 4–6 mm long (vs. 2–3 mm). Both Pringle specimens key more favorably to *M. sertuligera* (now *M. holosericea*). At present I have only observed paratypes of *M. syrinx* (having been unsuccessful at locating the type at MO), I am inclined, however, to recognize the two species as undifferentiated and regard them both as a synonym of *M. holosericea*.

## REFERENCES

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